The People's Press.

VOL. XVI. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, NOVEMBER 8, 1867. No. 13.

The People's Press.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

BY L. V. BLUM.

THE PRESS will advocate a speedy restoration of the Union. We will strive to render it a welcome visitor to the family circle, and no pains will be spared to make its miscellaneous department acceptable to all classes.

TERMS.—*Cash in Advance.*

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THE TABLES TURNED.

He's a scoundrel!—a base, heartless, unprincipled scoundrel, and deserves to rot in jail. Don't talk to me about pity and mercy, when he owed me twelve hundred dollars, and hasn't been the man to pay a cent of it. Ought to pity him? Humph!'

'You do wrong, my dear husband, in speaking harshly of Mr. Milton. He is unfortunate, it is true, but honest. No man stood higher in this community, than he did, two years ago. You certainly should look more leniently upon the misfortune of a kind neighbor and brother in the church.

'Yes, a great neighbor and church brother he is,—break down and cheat me out of my pay, and after waiting on him so long too. Don't talk to me about brother. I'll have him turned out, see if I don't.'

'Supposing you were to have bad fortune, and become poor, would you like to be denounced as a scoundrel by your neighbors?'

'I always pay my debts. An honest man always pays his debts. Can't trust nobody in these times. I never will sign for a man again as long as I live.'

It was in vain that Mrs. Wilson plead with her angry husband for the unfortunate debtor. She sadly bowed over her work, and he passed to his store.

William Milton had failed, and the little village was astir with the news of the event. Those who were before his friends now they remembered that they always saw something in the man which was not right—they had expected something of the kind before! He was certainly a dishonest man. And so his old neighbors turned in to give him a kick in his downhill course.

A more honorable, high-souled man than William Milton never lived. He was the soul of honor. His heart, hand, home and purse were always open, and many were the good deeds on record in his favor. Nor had all in his neighborhood forgotten his past goodness. While business men turned to rend him, there were poor people who deserted not.

Milton was a crushed man. Misfortunes had come thick upon him, and his strong spirit at last gave way. His lovely wife had died, and lay in her grave, with her youngest child upon her breast. His son, a promising child of ten summers, had died a few weeks after the mother. His shop had caught fire about the same time and burned up. Sickness came on to paralyze the strong arm, and when Milton again stood on his feet, everything was a wreck. His well-to-do neighbor shunned him as though there were contagion in his presence, and debts came upon him to finish what sickness had so sweepingly commenced.

On the morning of the conversation at the head of this, he had asked employment as a journeyman, and had been tauntingly refused. He now sat in his house, his great heart swelling with bitterness and dark with gloom. He involuntarily cast his eyes about as if looking for a familiar counselor; his lip quivered a moment, and a tear dropped from his cheek. The wife and two loved ones had passed away, and but one of his little flock was left him.—While he was sitting dreamily by his hearth, the door opened, and a ragged form half entered the room, and stood looking hesitatingly at him. And then by a sudden impulse, the boy went up to where Milton was, and put a paper in his half-open palm, quickly disappearing through the door into the street. Milton opened the paper, and a half dollar dropped upon the floor. Milton read:

'You have clothed and fed the needy; you have been good to the widow and fatherless. Accept the widow's mite in the hour of your trouble.'

The paper trembled in Milton's hands, and he bowed his head and wept. Then lifting his form more proudly, he arose and strode restlessly backward and forward through the room. 'No! thank God, they are not *all* against me—not all. The poor remember me.' The bankrupt was happier, and had again faith in humanity.

The creditors made short work with Milton's affairs; for poverty finds little mercy, his household effects did not near pay off the demands against him. After all had gone under the hammer, the remorseless debtor law came in and attached the body, and the high-souled Milton was taken to the debtor's cell. His daughter followed him, and as her pale and wasting features passed through the streets, the light word was hushed, and the more feeling yielded a tear for the fate of the family. It was at the instigation of Wilson that Milton had been arrested and imprisoned. When his wife told him of the pale faced daughter, and how sad she looked as she went to the cell, a sickening, guilty sensation crept into the merchant's heart. But he was too proud to acknowledge his wrong. The law was with him, and he would not relax.

Six months wore away, and the case of Milton was seldom spoken of. His daughter sickened and died in jail, and for the first time since his imprisonment, he was taken out to attend her funeral. As Wilson looked upon his old neighbor, at the grave, he half made up his mind to forgive his debt. But he feared to retrace the step he had taken. Milton had not asked any favors of him, and he had no reason to expect clemency! Had the debtor sued for clemency, the merchant would have taken great credit in opening his prison doors.

When Milton first came into the village, there was an orphan boy, wild, uncared for, and singularly vicious, the dread of all the neighborhood. For some petty act laid to him, he was sent to jail. Milton was jailor, and being a keen judge of human nature soon found that the boy had been more sinned against than sinning.—Putting money into the orphan's hands, and a letter to a friend in New Orleans, Milton unlocked the jail door and bid his prisoner good-bye. Fifteen years had passed since then.

Late one summer afternoon, Milton sat in his cell, his face buried in his hands, and his broken spirit wrapped in gloomy thoughts. The door was slowly opened and a stranger stood looking upon the prisoner. The stranger was of noble form and mien, his features swarthy but handsome, and his apparel of the richest material.—Milton stirred not, supposing the jailor stood before him.

'*William Milton!*'

The prisoner started at the sound of the strange voice, and looked vacantly upon the visitor.

'You have forgotten me, Milton!'

'I know you not,' mechanically answered Milton.

With a quick movement, the stranger stepped forward and kneeled upon the floor, and clasped the prisoner's hands, kissing them again and again.

'Don't know me! and yet for fifteen years no waking hour has passed that I have not thought of you as my earthly saviour. From this same cell you once led me forth, and gave me money and your blessing. I have come a long journey to see and bless my savior and weep upon his neck. *I am rich!* William Milton—do you hear that? I AM RICH! As you helped the orphan, and opened his prison doors, so shall the orphan now do by you. I am '*Ugly Mark*'—*Mark Douglass!*'

Milton's eyes were streaming with tears for such gratitude and such words had been strangers to him for many a year. Hope, faith, ambition, again sprung up in the despairing debtor's heart, and he bowed his head upon the broad shoulder of the poor orphan, and sobbed like a child.—Awhile the two lingered and talked in the begrimmed cell, and then passed out arm-in-arm.

There was astonishment in the village when they recognized the forgotten William Milton leaning upon the arm of the distinguished looking stranger. The prisoner's hair had grown gray in the last years of his imprisonment, and his manly form had lost some of its vigor and fullness.

Mark Douglass and Milton entered Wilson's store, and the former pulled his purse from his pocket, and threw the sum, as agreed upon before he entered the jail, contemptuously upon the counter. Then bending his black eye upon the merchant, he slowly said:

'You once sent an orphan to jail when he was guiltless of wrong or of crime.—Again, you sent an old neighbor to jail for no crime but poverty. They both stand before you. And should misfortunes ever come upon you, James Wilson, may you find others more humane and forgiving than you have been. This is a world of changes, and disease and bad luck may waste you in such an hour as you know not.'

A paleness crept over Wilson's face and before he could reply, Douglass and Milton had passed from his store.

Ten years later, and two of the characters of our story are again brought together. A change has been wrought in the affairs of James Wilson, the rich village merchant. Disease has been in his household, and his store and dwelling have been laid in ashes. Financial reverses followed in quick succession, until all his property was swept away, and he found himself several thousand dollars in debt. Driven to desperation, and struggling to save his falling fortunes, he attempted to secrete a portion of his means by the aid of a friend. The scheme was detected, and he was arrested on charge of swindling, and sent to prison. 'Twas then the ruined man learned the bitterness of poverty and desertion. Not a friend would be his bail. The fickle populace turned against him as quickly as they had against William Milton years before. He complained of this bitterly—he could not see why his old friends should desert him because he was unfortunate—surely that was no crime. So reasoned the man who sent Milton to the debtor's cell. His integrity had not passed the ordeal as untarnished as did that of his early friend.

Dark and gloomy were the days between the arrest and the trial. Wilson had little to hope from the magnanimity of the prosecuting attorney, as that official had been rejected by one of his daughters on account of the attorney's poverty. From the prisoner's box, Wilson looked in vain for friends in the sea of faces. He had lost his property and had no friends.

To the inquiry of the Court who would defend him, Wilson answered that he had retained none, his face burning as he answered, for he had no means to employ counsel. One and another of the lawyers in the bar plead prior engagements, and begged to be excused from acting as Wilson's counsel at the request of the Court. This marked reluctance to defend him, stung the prisoner keenly, and he bit his lip until it bled. Any one of the brood, a month before, would have most eagerly performed any service for the wealthy merchant.

At this juncture, a tall and muscular gentleman strode up to the bar and tendered his service as counsel for the prisoner at the bar. The stranger's head was grey, but his presence was singularly noble and commanding, and his eye full and lustrous. The finely chiseled mouth told its own story of daring, firmness and iron will. The prosecuting attorney looked a little blank as the distinguished looking gentleman took his seat within the bar, and answered for his client. The interest in the audience became intense, for they expected something from so fine a looking man. And the presence of that personage—his lofty bearing and eagle eye—was already making interest for his astonished client.

The trial proceeded. The counsel for the defence asked few questions of the witnesses, contenting himself with playing with his penknife, now and then looking upon those who swore 'swift.' There was a terror in his very eye, and the swift witnesses quailed as they read its scornful glance. The District Attorney indulged in frequent coarse and aggravating remarks as the testimony proceeded.

The plea of the stranger was a most finished specimen of logic, irony and pathos. The tide of feeling in the people, re-acted under his eloquence, and rushed again to the merchant. A few words, calm, but most fearfully withering, crushed the prosecuting attorney's attempt to wound the unfortunate. The testimony was picked and torn in a thousand shreds, and strong men blushed that they had ever doubted the honesty of the prisoner.

'You are but men,' said he to the jury, 'with the same frail nature of him whose honor you now have in your hands. You know not your own strength. In prosperity it is no hard matter to present a clean sheet to the world. It is adversity that tests men. The strongest among you might fall, were misfortune to come upon you. Misfortune or poverty, are certainly no crimes, as prosperity is no virtue. Summer weather friends are they who bask in a man's favor to-day, and when a dark hour comes upon him, turn to heap opprobrium upon his name. As men need mercy at the hands of Him who wept over and forgave the sins of men, so let them remember mercy, when judging each other. Should either of you, gentlemen, by any reverse of fortune, ever become poor and a subject for the debtor's cell, and see your professed friends desert or turn against you, you will experience one of life's bitterest lessons, and learn how cruel is the hand which crushes and brands with shame, the name of the poor and unfortunate. God is the avowed friend of such, and men should be careful how they are less forgiving than our common Father.

The manner of the stranger was intensely thrilling, and carried the multitude for his client. The prosecuting attorney writhed in his seat, and in his plea blundered continually. He grew feverish and annoyed under the full gaze of his powerful antagonist.

The jury returned a verdict of 'not guilty' without leaving their seats, and the sheriff was ordered to release the prisoner from custody. And what a change in the manner of the people! All were eager to take him by the hand and to congratulate him upon his acquittal. They were friends again! And yet Wilson could not shut out the reflection that, had he been convicted, the same men would as heartily have approved the verdict as now.

With a heart too full for utterance, Wilson attempted to thank his stranger friend. While he held that individual's hand, pouring out his broken thanks, the sheriff again arrested him for debt. The District Attorney had been foiled in the criminal suit, and now determined to have revenge at last.

'Hold a moment,' said the stranger counsel. 'How much is claimed of my client?'

'Some three thousand dollars,' sneeringly answered the attorney.

'Make out your papers, sir, and you can have your money.'

The abashed officer proceeded to do so, while the crowd gathered and looked on. The stranger, from a heavy purse, counted out the amount in bills and gold, and then handed the receipts to the bewildered Wilson; afterwards lifting his hat politely to the people and passing away.

But the overpowered Wilson could not be left thus. He followed his deliverer and persisted in knowing who to bless.

'James Wilson!' replied the stranger, in a sad but thrilling tone, 'you have fallen as others have fallen. This is a world of changes. While visiting the graves where my loved ones are, I learned of your reverses and the charge against you. Fifteen years ago there was another poor debtor sent to jail for no crime, and his child died there. You sent him there. He was poor and you oppressed him. He was sick and in prison, and you visited him not. Never again, Mr. Wilson, forget the 'golden rule' of the Master you serve, or oppress the poor and unfortunate. The poor debtor of fifteen years ago, owed you. You now owe him. *William Milton* has returned good for evil. You will not hate him as you once did, will you, Mr. Wilson? and a sweet smile shone through the tears on the stranger's face.

'*William Milton!* God forgive me. And you are him?'

'Yes, the once poor debtor, but now rich man, is before you. Go home to your family, Mr. Wilson, and be kind to all. We all need kindness and forgiveness.'

While the tears were streaming fast from Wilson's face, the stranger passed rapidly away and disappeared. The poor merchant returned to his home a better and a wiser man. Coals had been heaped upon his back, and from that day to the close of a long life, James Wilson never forgot to do good. At night and in the morning he invoked blessings upon his head, and in kindly deeds to the poor and needy, endeared himself to all.

The tables were turned to his good.

Bishop Ives.

The newspapers bring us intelligence of the death of the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, once Bishop of North Carolina. The popular and beloved Rector of St. Luke's, New York, he was elected in 1831, to the See, vacated by the death of that remarkable man, Bishop Ravenscroft. His popularity in his new sphere rivalled that which he enjoyed in the old. Rarely has Chief Pastor been the object of a warmer or more reverent regard on the part of his Diocese than was Bishop Ives, the first part of his Episcopate, and rarely has there been a more evident instance of the triumph of religious convictions and traditional faith over personal influences and personal predilections than in the subsequent history of his Diocese. It is well-known that about the year 1848–'49 Bishop Ives began to publish and maintain doctrines at variance with what his Diocese believed to be the faith of the Primitive Church. The struggle which ensued and which took its sharpest forms of conflict in the Conventions of 1849, 1850 and 1851, will always be remembered with sadness by the Episcopalians of North Carolina.

They are not among the scenes upon which we would dwell. The first result of the struggle was the public renunciation by the Bishop at the Convention of 1851 of the doctrines he had recently espoused. The next year, however, he returned to them, and in the winter of 1852, while absent in Europe, he finally abandoned the faith of his Diocese, and of his own earlier years, and upon Christmas day made his formal submission to the Bishop of Rome. In the crypt of St. Peter's, in the city of Rome, there hangs at the right of the [illegible] his ring and cross, dedicated to the Roman Saint as a memorial of his conversion.

At the ensuing General Convention he was pronounced *ipso facto* deposed from his Bishopric, and though in view of the Church, orders are indellible, and so he remained a Bishop still. He was thenceforward a Bishop without jurisdiction and under sentence.

The fidelity of the Episcopalians of North Carolina to their ancient faith was evidenced by the remarkable fact that no more than one or two persons out of the whole Diocese followed him in his change, and even they are believed by many to have previously determined upon that step. If before his defection there were any tendencies to such opinions as those he finally adopted, they seemed to have ceased with that event.

In what we have said we have purposely abstained from expressions of approval or condemnation of his course. It is scarcely within the range of a secular journalist to speak to that question. There is no necessity for doubting that the Bishop was sincere in his convictions, nor was the vacillation with which he asserted them altogether strange or unhuman. It must be remembered that with the abandonment of his earlier faith went not only the renunciation of his Episcopate with all its honors and all the revering love of his people, but the loss also, to some degree, of social position and the sacrifice of nearly all the friendships of his life. While we respect the sturdy constancy of his Diocese, we respect also the convictions which caused him to descend from his Episcopal seat, and in the humbler garb of a layman, devote himself to the religious labors of the faith he had adopted.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Curiosities of Water.

Water exists around us to an extent and under conditions which escape the notice of cursory observers. When the dyer buys of the drysalter one hundred pounds each of alum, carbonate of soda, and soap, he obtains in exchange for his money no less than forty-five pounds of water in the first lot, sixty-four pounds in the second, and a variable quantity, sometimes amounting to seventy-three and a half pounds in the third. Even the transparent air we breathe contains, in ordinary weather, about five grains of water diffused through each cubic foot of its bulk, and thus rarified water no more wets the air than the solidified water wets the lime or opal in which it is absorbed. Of a plaster of Paris statue weighing five pounds, more than one good pound is solidified water. Even the precious opal is but a mass of flynt and water, combined in the proportion of nine grains of the earthy ingredient to one of the fluid. Of an acre of clay land a foot deep, weighing about one thousand two hundred tons, at least four hundred tons are water; and even of the great mountain chains with which the globe is ribbed, many millions of tons are water solidified into earth.

CURE FOR BURNS.—The best remedy for burns in any stage, is a strong solution of Epsom salts in water. The application at once relieves pain, and healing takes place with marvelous rapidity. Our personal experience furnishes several instances of remarkable cures from the application of this ready remedy.—*Lynchburg News.*

[Written for the Press.]

On the Nature and Habits of the Bee.

The new edition further insinuates:

"A queen in laying her eggs, is governed entirely by the amount of brood-comb she has on hand, and *not* by a propitious season."

O ye stars! what a deep and profound announcement; that simple *brood-comb* had an effect on the natural propensity of a queen to *lay her eggs!*

If, as the books assert, new life and activity among the bees are stimulated by a propitious honey-season, then it is natural to infer, that the queen partakes of this increased life and activity of her subjects, and is stimulated thereby to [illegible] peopling her realm, and adding to the strength of her colony. In this assertion there is good, common sense, for a queen that has no fellow-feeling in the welfare of her subjects, is not calculated to advance the interests of the hive. On this subject, G. L. Ritter, in his book on "Bee and Bee Nature," published in Leibzig, in 1831, says:

"That with the bees, gathering of stores and breeding of the young stand in intimate connection, and that the one without the other does not take place, and that the natural instinct of the bees teaches them this lesson," to guard against the one, if it be not in connection with the other!

Again: "They, the queens, are much longer-lived than the workers, and are the last to perish in the hive, let its fatality be what it may."

This point we don't gainsay, because it is very apparent from the abrupt language used, that all the bees of a hive have been marked or spotted, and the queen too, and thus the exact data of the death of either ascertained beyond a doubt. So far our experience goeth not, and consequently we are in duty bound to yield.

Again: "When the swarming season arrives, the bees will swarm whether it be a good honey-season or not."

This is another bold assertion directly in the face of the experience of three-fourths of the bee-men in this community, and if a bad honey-season does not deter bees from swarming, what is it then that keeps them from swarming in such seasons, when is is notorious that honey is scarce among the bees? There must be a specific cause for this non-swarming, and our bee-men are very anxious to ascertain what really is the cause. The past season gave a fair index of the real cause. In the early part of the season, bees were instigated to vigorous life and activity, and honey was carried quite bountifully into the hives. In consequence of this early propitious season, the hives prospered and augmented freely. Every preparation was made by the bees "to swarm freely," when lo! a rainy season set in, cooled the ardor of the bees, dried up many sources that yielded them honey, add came near killing off young swarms entirely. But so far had bees advanced in their preparations to swarm, that many of them gave young swarms; but it had been better for these swarms if they had remained at home, as three-fourths of all these swarms could not provide honey enough to do them during the winter months.

Again: "It is absurd to say that a queen should know when there is a propitious honey season."

Consistency should be a great jewel by all men that [illegible] *to instruct the public* through the columns of a public print; and the new edition has fearfully blundered against itself, when he makes the candid confession: "Under *unpropitious* conditions, the queen may not leave the hive for the first ten days, especially when the workers are inclined to inactivity!"

Inactivity on the part of workers is the pure result of an *unpropitious* season, just as activity on their part is the sole result of a *propitious* season!

Again: "At this time they emerge from their cells, (young queens,) if not interfered with, but most generally they are, for the first one that emerges will destroy the rest before they leave their cells."

All this may happen when bees are made prisoners in what are styled *observation hives*—there they lose their characteristic habits and submit to what they cannot alter. But in our old-fashioned hives, where they are not retained, and where no incubus is placed on all their actions, all young queens are regularly hatched, save at the time when second swarms are declined; then they are interfered with, not indeed by the queen, but by the workers.

But it is now deemed necessary to become somewhat personal, as a very ungenerous attack has been made upon my old-fashioned box-hives with glass arranged in them; and my bee-experience of forty years standing is ridiculed, simply because the new edition was vain enough to think that his short experience with the subject had entitled him to come before the public *as censor*, and rebuke all who refused to pay homage to the Italian bee, or who declined to be governed by an experience which was based on some bee-books that were grounded and founded on the success of some patented bee-hives!

My pen is too old, and my experience on that subject too well fortified to be thus uncerimoniously pushed aside from the task of exposing all humbugs, or of exposing the many gross errors that at this late day even are in print on the nature and habits of the old honey-bee. And for the particular benefit of this new edition, I will state, that many years since, in company with persons who were then citizens of our town, great experiments were made with bees, in order to test the truth of book assertions. And as this new edition is now freely experimenting with bees, and regularly goes to the *Press* to have his views on the subject fully made public, it may perhaps be proper to state, that our experiments, fairly tested, were acknowledged to be nothing more nor less than humbuggery. Some hives were put under ground, and so secured, that the moisture of the earth in our damp winter-months could not injure them. Other hives were put into the cellar, and there protected against rats, while some hives were put into close, dark rooms. All these hives were left in their respective localities till the spring opened. Then they were removed, and our united verdict was, that these hives were injured, and it took these bees *sometime* to recover from the effects of this close confinement. Entire glass hives were then introduced, but as glass does not absorb the moisture that [illegible] is [illegible] in our winter months, and as this moisture settled on the comb as so much mould, these were soon abolished, though it was then confessed that glass-hives are good breeders, and generally swarmed freely. They are warmer than other hives, and consequently that stimulates fast breeding of young bees, as heat is a great ingredient in the successful rearing of brood.

Experience, that great teacher which regularly corrects whatever of wrong is introduced, soon taught us the great folly of experimenting with bees, and large sized boxes were abolished, because it soon came to be apparent, that the more compact bees are kept in winter, the better they can successfully withstand severe cold weather.

Smaller-sized boxes were introduced, because experience soon taught that they were the best swarmers. To these small-sized boxes were added, in the bee season, extra top-boxes; and these facilitate the taking of honey from them, without materially disturbing the bees within the hive. This system of getting honey has approved itself, and is the neatest and cleanest method of robbing or cutting out of bees; but this method of taking honey from the bees is never resorted to, unless there is a sufficiency of stores for winter use in the hive itself.

J. BONER.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE YEAR OF GREAT PLENTY.—The agricultural department at Washington reports that there has never before been so favorable a prospect for uniformly good crops, since the establishment of the statistical bureau. The average production of wheat has been five bushels for each individual in the country, but promise for the present year about six bushels. The statistical returns for July show an important item in the condition of winter wheat over last year in every State but Texas, Nebraska and Minnesota, the diminution in the latter case being 4 per cent. The highest improvement is in Ohio, 160 per cent., West Virginia 76, Georgia 95, Tennessee 72, Indiana 54, Kentucky 53, Michigan 35, Vermont 25, New York 17, New Jersey 25. All the States except Vermont, New York, and Pennsylvania show an increase of Spring wheat on last year. The average of corn is unusually large, and other grains show an improvement over last year, though not so great as in wheat.

☞ A new process has been discovered by which paper can, by chemical and mechanical influences, be rendered as hard as hard hickory wood, and may be manufactured into a variety of articles hitherto made of wood, tin, copper and iron. The substance produced is a non-conductor of heat, impervious to the action of acids, and not liable to be injured by heat or cold. It can bear a heat of three hundred Farhenheit, without injury. When the preparation is soft it is shaped in moulds, and made into water-pails, water-basins, pitchers, &c. When further improvements are made articles formed of paper will come into competition with crockery and china. The White House and the Departments in Washington have been already supplied with sets of paper water-pails, ice-coolers and spittoons. A factory at Greenpoint, L. I., is now engaged in developing the process, which of course is a secret.

Rome, writes a correspondent, is in a state of squalor and melancholy difficult to describe. The streets are as deserted as those of Pompeii, while the people who remain are pallid, and move about almost as if deprived of strength. It appears as if one were entering a vault where respiration is labor. The very air is full of miasma and exhalations, heavy and foetid, which the first rains have raised from the Tiber, and which hang like a cloud over the city. Close and hot during the night, the atmosphere seems to be poisoned. On the day of the Madonna, the 8th of September, the cases of cholera increased from forty to sixty and upwards, and at the present time they are about forty daily, the greater portion of whom die.

BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—A writer, whose life has passed its meridian, thus eloquently discourses upon the flight of time:

"Forty years once seemed a long and weary pilgrimage to make. It now seems but a step; and yet, along the way are broken shrines, where a thousand hopes are wasted into ashes; footprints sacred under their drifting dust, green mounds where the grass is fresh with the watering of tears; shadows, even, which we should not forget. We will garner the sunshine of those years, and with chastened steps and hopes, push on towards the twinkling, where the waters are still and storms never beat."

St. Ambrose told a great emperor how Christians of his time did avenge themselves. "Our weapons," saith he, "are our prayers and tears: we weep for our persecutors, we pray for them; and after this manner do we fight against our enemies."

There are over four thousand billiard tables in New York.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1867.

CONVENTION ELECTION.—The election in this State, on the subject of a Convention, and for delegates to the Convention, has been ordered to be held on the 19th and 20th of November, inst.

Whatever political differences of opinion may exist between personal friends and ourselves, we believe we have not, recently, laid ourselves liable to the charge of personal invective or abuse, and our candor and honesty of purpose, in the conduct of the *Press*, has not been impeached, so far as we know. We believe our course has also been consistent in advocating principles, if not men. We have been careful not to permit our judgment to be warped by prejudice, and have been disposed to mete out full justice to all men, at the same time striving for what we believed to be *right*, and opposing error or wrong.

We have endeavored to keep our readers well posted, as to passing political events, and have, time and again, gave warning of the danger threatening stubborn opposition to the Congressonal plan of reconstruction. We really have seen nothing in the recent signs of the times, (not even in the result of the late fall elections) to encourage Southern malcontents to persist in the suicidal course which they have been pursuing, in advising the rejection of the terms of reconstruction now offered to the Southern people. On the other hand, we see much to regret in the conduct of prominent, formerly leading and influential Southern gentlemen; and we again raise our warning voice and implore the masses of the people to support such men, and those only, for office, who are known to be true, consistent Union men, and who will do all in their power to restore this distracted country, and that speedily, to its former relations of peace, happiness and prosperity.

We have made arrangements to enable us to see both sides of the question now agitating the country, clearly, and we assure our readers that, upon National issues, the Republican party is as strong and determined in its course now as ever. The Republican party will maintain its ascendancy in Congress for years to come, and will, most assuredly, elect a Republican President next fall.

We have, from time to time, published extracts from leading Northern papers, to prove conclusively that the sooner the South accommodates itself fully to circumstances, the better for all concerned. And the following significant passage, from an article in the "Great Republic," published in Washington city, is worthy of notice:

"Congress must still go on under the clause in the Constitution which provides "that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a form of Republican government;" a balance of duty still remains to be performed. A Union South must be created. A South that will cling to the nationality from choice, not a political South that would shake off the national jurisdiction if it had the power.—It matters not what the consequences to the rebel element this may involve. Their permission to inhabit the country, and to hold property will necessarily and unavoidably be made dependent on the condition that their contumacy shall cease. There are no other terms either practicable or possible.

There is undoutedly much of the rebel element that abjured its allegiance to the United States, and thus decitizenized itself, that might safely be entrusted to vote; more that cannot be trusted at present.—From this latter class, we have an exhibition of its violent hostility to the government on every occasion that would seem to revive its hopes. Forgetful of all its errors, its delusions, and false calculations of the past, as also its sworn pledges of loyalty, it still clings to the hope that time will afford it a triumph over the national power that defeated its plans for severing the nationality. How long before the substantial power of the nation will be convinced that this contumacious element in the South can never again be trusted, remains to be seen. If ever the time comes when the nation shall have settled down under the firm conviction that any portion of this element has wholly ceased to be an element of national strength, and nothing but a trouble, it will be in time to take the policy of its expulsion from the country into serious account. It must be made to comprehend, that, as things now stand, it has voluntarily parted with its political rights, that its abjuration of the government made it alien to the government, and that hostility to the government and protection from the government cannot go together."

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.—From indications it would seem that the Republicans will insist upon continuing the session of the Fortieth Congress until its legal termination—that is, until the 4th of March, 1869. Nearly all the Republican members who have lately visited the metropolis concur in this opinion.

RAILROAD MEETING.—A railroad meeting will be held at Friendship, on Friday the 15th inst., to devise ways and means for the speedy extension of the Fayetteville and Western Railroad from Egypt via Greensboro, Friendship and Mt. Airy to the Virginia line.

☞ Gov. Worth has appointed Thursday, the 28th inst., as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

County Convention.

At the County Convention, held at the Court-House, on Saturday last, every portion of the county was represented, and E. B. Teague, Esq., received the nomination as the Union candidate for the ensuing Constitutional State Convention.

A number of persons were balloted for, among them P. A. Wilson, Samuel Stoltz, C. D. Sides, Esqs., and Dr. J. L. Johnson. All the names, save two, having been finally withdrawn, the contest narrowed down between P. A. Wilson and E. B. Teague, Esqs., when Mr. Teague received the nomination by a majority of two votes.

I. G. Lash, Esq., and Gen. Jno. F. Poindexter, who were strongly solicited to become candidates by their numerous friends, positively declined having their names brought before the Convention.

It has been hinted to us that, probably, the *secessionists* will encourage independent Union candidates to thrust themselves upon the people, in order to divide the strength of the real Union element in the county, to enable them to elect one of their own kidney under the cloak of *Conservatism*. If any such tricks are resorted to, we will endeavor to keep our readers advised. In the mean time, "forewarned, forearmed."

Mr. Teague has made appointments to address the people of Forsyth at the following places:

Lewisville,	November	11th.
Bethania,	"	12th.
J. M. Stafford's,	"	13th.
Sedge Garden,	"	14th.
Chalk Level,	"	15th.
Waughtown,	"	16th.
Winston,	"	18th.

Since the above, sure enough, the Winston *Sentinel* "understands that Col. Jas. E. Matthews has announced himself as an independent candidate to represent this county in the Convention.

Spencer Mulliken and Geo. Kinney are the Republican candidates for the Convention in Davidson County.

Mecklenburg Superior Court is in session—Judge Little on the Bench. There are over 400 cases on the civil docket, many of them of long standing.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1867.

The most important information I have to communicate to-day is, that, in the opinion of General Grant, the crisis in the political affairs of the nation has been passed, and there no longer exists any danger of a collision between the executive and legislative branches of the Government. I have this from very high authority, and it may be considered reliable. This change has been brought about mainly through the instrumentality of certain Southern politicians, who, realizing what the hostile attitude of the President had invoked, and fearing disastrous results to the South if he persisted in carrying out his threatened line of policy—namely: To resist Congress—they have very wisely used their influence to induce him to reconsider his former determination and adopt a more conciliatory and less revolutionary course.

No person not on the spot can fully realize the danger we have passed.—*Wilmington Post.*

United States District Court.

WILMINGTON, N.C., Nov. 6.—The regular session of the United States District Court, for the District of Cape Fear, was opened yesterday, Judge Geo. W. Brooks presiding. D. H. Starbuck, Esq., District Attorney, and D. R. Goodloe, Esq., U. S. Marshal, were present. Mr. B. R. Moore of this city acted as Clerk in the absence of the regular appointee. A Grand Jury was empannelled, and the morning consumed by the charge of the Judge.

The following were among the principal offences, over which the Court had jurisdiction.

Larceny when committed on the high seas, or in any fort arsenal, &c., the exclusive property of the United States.

The embezzlement or secretion of property belonging to the Government by an official, clerk or agent, having money or property in charge.

Forgery, when committed by a person with intent to deceive a government official, or for the purpose of obtaining money, &c., from the government; or the possession of a forged instrument, knowing it to be such.

Arson against the property of the United States.

Particular attention was called to the crime of false personation, or the attempt of a party to pass himself off as another person, and thereby deceive the officers of the government. From the number of ignorant discharged soldiers and others entitled to bounty and pay, who had fallen into the hands of evil doers, this had become a very common crime.

Attention was directed to violation of the Internal Revenue laws, of smuggling, wrecking, and the laws for the protection of commerce.—*Star.*

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER DANIEL CHASE—HEAVY BLOW TO THE BRIDGE-BUILDERS.—The schooner Daniel Chase, from Baltimore for this port, went ashore twenty miles south of Cape Hatteras during the recent gale, and became a total wreck. All on board, except the mate, perished. She was loaded with three hundred tons of casting and other material for the railroad bridge now in course of construction here, besides a large quantity of valuable tools for the contractors. The cargo was insured, but a heavy loss of time, and, consequently, of money, will result from this misfortune. It will require, at least, three months to replace the lost articles, and a delay of this duration in the completion of the bridge is to be very much regretted.—*Wilmington Star.*

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

New Advertisements.

By referring to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Mr. Fulkerson's Store has been supplied with a stock of New Goods.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

Prospectus of Raleigh *Register*, Wilmington *Star*, *N. Y. Times*, and Harper's publications.

☞ The real estate and other property sale of the late Wm. P. Winkler, will take place at his late residence, in *Salem*, on the 20th inst.,—not at the plantation as per advertisement last week.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Salem, N. C., Nov. 1, 1867.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Harriet R. Blum, Miss Harriet Bruer, Mrs. Elizabeth Elrod, Miss Lydia Fletcher; Mrs. Mollie Kingsbury, Miss Julia Marshall, Miss Louisa M. Null, Miss Alice O. Rights, Mrs. Leana Spach, Elizabeth Steth.

GENTLEMENS' LIST.

Mr. — Armstrong, Jesse Banner, R. F. Beeson, Charles Braten, Sanford Bierly, John Carlos, Iredell Evans, William Evans, S. M. Farabee, J. M. Ferguson, Manoah H. Guinn or Thornton P. Hampton, Messrs. Guin & Ligon, L. J. Hanes, W. G. Hauser, William Henshaw, Jim Howard, W. H. Howerton, Thomas R. Jeter, W. H. Jones, C. P. Mathews, S. H. McGee, John Miller, William Phillips, C. F. Phillips, Ratord Porter, C. M. Sapp, John C. Sink, J. H. Smith, (col.) A. A. Springs, Messrs. Stover, Folger & Co., Christian Tush, Samuel War, Messrs. Williams & Jones.

Northern Elections.

The returns received up to going to press are meagre. Below we give all the reliable information we have:

MASSACHUSETTS.

The returns indicate the certain election of Bullock and the State Republican ticket by a handsome majority.

KANSAS.

The Republicans carry the Legislature. The negro suffrage amendment runs behind the ticket, but is probably carried.—Female suffrage is lost by several thousand.

WISCONSIN.

The returns show Democratic gains, and Fairchild is running behind his ticket.

MINNESOTA.

The returns from this State are meagre.

MARYLAND.

The whole Democratic ticket is elected.

NEW YORK.

The election in the city passed off quietly. The vote is unprecedentedly heavy. The Democrats are confident of having sixty thousand majority.

Gen. Schofield Prohibits the Legislature of Virginia from Assembling—Removal of Troops.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST MIL. DIST.
RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 5.

To His Excellency F. H. Pierpont, Governor of Virginia.

I have received letters from several members of the Virginia Legislature, inquiring whether there would be a session of that body during the coming winter, and raising the question whether under the State laws, the members of the House of Delegates do not hold over until their successors are duly elected and qualified. Without deciding the latter question, upon which there seems to exist a diversity of opinion, I have to request that you will inform the members of the late Legislature that the regular session of the Legislature for the coming winter will be dispensed with.

Very respectfully, your obed't serv't,
J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Act. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Five companies U. S. Troops in Virginia were to-day ordered to Washington for winter quarters.

FOREIGN.

Advices from Garibaldi's camp, six miles from Rome, on the evening of the 30th, state that he had 5000 men, and recruits were arriving at the rate of 600 daily. He will not attack Rome with less than 20,000. He has only two brass pieces of artillery, which he captured at Monto Rotondo. Papal troops retiring and burning bridges.—Garibaldi resisted the wishes of his partizans to shoot prisoners. The priests fought bravely at Monto Rotondo. Garibaldi had plenty of provisions and amunition.

FLORENCE, Nov. 2—Midnight.—Garibaldi is still at Monte Rolando, entrenched, and refuses to disarm unless the Italian Cabinet is changed. The King of Italy declines to accept Napoleon's proposition to allow the Roman question to be settled by a vote of the Romans.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 2.—It is rumored that the United States has bought a Danish West India Island for $14,000,000 in gold.

LONDON, Nov. 4—3 o'clock.—The vote of —— on provinces of Rome, are unanimous for Italy. It is now reported that Napoleon requires Victor Emanuel to expel Garibaldi. If that is done Napoleon will retire.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—Count Von Bismarck says officially to-day that the government of Prussia is at present neutral on the Roman question.

LONDON, Nov. 4—Noon.—The proposition to settle the question by a popular will of the Romans, is not Napoleon's, but is a spontaneous suggestion of Italy, Prussia and France.

The Paris Moniteur, says Mensier, sent a note to the French legation at Florence, saying the Italian advance was a violation of law and treaty, and Napoleon will not approve it by word or silence, and asks explanation of Italy.

Only two French Regiments in Rome; troops continually leaving Toulon. Papal forces will assume offensive immediately.

GENERAL NEWS.

A number of Pennsylvanians are buying farms in Tennessee, especially in the neighborhood of Chattanooga.

Immigration is beginning anew. Six hundred steerage passengers arrived at New York on Saturday by one steamer.

Several well-known detectives in New York are to be arrested for collusion with notorious thieves, by which they have made large sums of money. Startling disclosures are expected.

Mississippi had 154 farms, comprising 9,241 acres, added to her productive force during September.

The Paris Rothschild made $100,000 at the Bourse by knowledge of Garibaldi's arrest an hour and a half in advance.

Ten thousand negroes in Virginia have learned to read during the past year.

A colony of English Agriculturists are on their way to settle in Tennessee.

The population of Kansas is estimated at 300,000. The number of cattle in the State is 1,000,000. The total amount of live stock is $40,300,000.

Railroad communication is now complete from Philadelphia to St. Paul, Minnesota. This link is 607 miles long.

Spiritualists in the United States number 60,000, Shakers 5,000, and Swedenborgians 15,000.

Boston contributed $2,705 towards the relief of the yellow fever sufferers at New Orleans.

It takes 2,500 vessels and 10,000 hands to supply the New York oyster trade.

Nearly a million dollars' worth of army clothing was sold in New York last week.

Nearly or quite 3,000 persons have fallen victims to the epidemic in New Orleans.

Two Illinois farmers sold, a few days since, ninety-six head of fat steers, which weighed 135,900 pounds, and brought $8,333 89. The average weight was 1,415.

There is a strawberry patch in Alameda county, California, of 130 acres. The owner is going to add on a hundred acres more next spring.

Hilton Head, South Carolina, which "rose like an exhalation" during the war, to the dimensions of a large and thriving city, is as rapidly going to decay. All that is left are two companies of soldiers and a few negroes.

The swarms of grasshoppers which visited Texas on the 3d instant are said to have made a clean sweep of vegetation in some parts of the State. The rapidity with which they destroyed the grass crops equalled that of an ordinary mowing machine.

The *Methodist* states that in ten years that church has taken in 1,200,000 persons as probationers, who if found faithful, would become full members in six months. But at least 700,000 of this number have not become full members, and the inquiry is, what has become of them!

STATE NEWS.

HORSE THIEVES.—On Sunday last two men, hailing from Person, arrived in this place, stopping a short while at the Southern Hotel. In great haste, and during a heavy rain they departed, with a mule which they received from a Mr. Bishop in this county, in exhange for a horse. Soon after their departure a gentleman arrived here claiming and recovering the horse, which, it seems, the men alluded to had stolen from his stable.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

The *Sentinel* speaks of negro organizations in the lower end of Wake and upper end of Harnett counties, who are armed, and drilling regularly. They have made violent threats, and spread terror among the unarmed whites of that section. The Post Commandants of Raleigh and Fayetteville have taken steps to suppress these proceedings. The negroes are very much mistaken in supposing that white men cannot be *driven* into acts of self-defence.

Mr. Joseph P. Wilson, under a fit of temporary insanity, committed suicide on Saturday last, by hanging himself to the limb of a tree.

Wm. White, a citizen of Raleigh, was sent to the Lunatic Asylum on Wednesday.

The trial of Hammond for the murder of Reed, which was moved to Guilford from Stokes, resulted in a verdict of manslaughter. Hammond was sebtenced to six months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of twenty dollars.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.

The military authorities to-day, in accordance with directions from the President, were engaged in preliminaries for disbanding negro military companies in this district. One company paraded all day yesterday fully armed. There seems no doubt that Commanders of Military Districts will be instructed by General Grant to suppress armed organizations in the districts, both black and white.

Election in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 3.—From returns received at headquarters it is estimated that 105,000 votes were cast on the question of a Convention, out of 186,000 registered. The official count shows a majority in favor of a Convention. Opposition candidates were only nominated in the Northern part of the State, where the whites are largely in the majority. In other portions of the State the Conservatives took no part in the contest. Candidates favoring a Convention are elected by large majorities.

THE ELECTIONS IN SOUTHERN STATES.—The Congressional Republican Central Committee is in daily receipt of information from the South, from which it appears that all of the Southern States which have not yet held elections will go strongly Republican, except Texas, which is doubtful. In that State registration has been delayed, and the organization of the Republican party largely interfered with by the lawlessness of the inhabitants.—*Letter in Times.*

National Thanksgiving.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA!

In conformity with a recent custom, that may now be regarded as established on national consent and approval, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend to my fellow-citizens, that Thursday, the twenty-eight day of November next, be set apart and observed throughout the Republic as a day of National Thanksgiving and praise to the Almighty Ruler of Nations, with whom are dominion and fear, who maketh peace in his high places.

Resting and refraining from secular labor on that day, let us reverently and devoutly give thanks to our Heavenly Father for the mercies and blessings with which He has crowned the now closing year.—Especially let us remember that He has covered our land, through all its extent, with greatly needed and abundant harvests; that he has caused industry to prosper, not only in our fields but in our workshops, in our mines and in our forests.—He has permitted us to multiply ships upon our lakes and rivers, and upon the high seas, and at the same time to extend our iron roads so far into the secluded places of the Continent as to guarantee speedy overland intercourse between the two oceans. He has inclined our hearts to turn from the domestic contentions and commotions consequent upon a distracting and desolating civil war, and to walk more and more in the ancient ways of loyalty, conciliation and brotherly love. He has blessed the peaceful efforts with which we have established new and important commercial treaties with foreign nations; while we have at the same time strengthened our national defences, and greatly enlarged our national borders.

While thus rendering the unanimous and heart-felt tribute of national praise and thanksgiving which is so justly due to Almighty God, let us not fail to implore Him that the same Divine protection and care which we have so undeservedly, and yet so constantly enjoyed, may be continued to our country and all our people throughout all their generations forever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand
[SEAL] eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-second.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

VERMIN IN HEN HOUSES.—You should keep your hen-houses clean, and sprinkle lime or ashes upon the floor, and you will not be troubled with lice, unless they are bred elsewhere, and brought in upon the fowls. Sitting hens often, in June and July, when allowed to sit so late, breed lice in their nests, and we have destroyed them by sprinkling powdered sulphur in the nests, and under the hens wings, and also among their feathers. Their perches should be cleaned when the house becomes infested with lice, and whitewashed; and a general cleaning, and application of sulphur to nest boxes, will cause the vermin to disappear.—*Rural American.*

ASTONISHED RED MEN.—A band of Indians made a sudden attack on a detachment of our soldiers in the mountains. The soldiers had a mountain howitzer mounted on a mule. Not having time to take it off and put it in position, they backed up the mule and let drive at the Indians. The load was so heavy that mule and all went tumbling down the hill toward the savages, who, not understanding that kind of warfare, fled like deer. Afterwards one of them was captured, and when asked why he run so, replied: Me big Injin, not afraid of little guns or big guns, but when white man load up and fire a whole jackass at Injin, me don't know what to do.

SACRIFICE OF LIFE IN CHINA.—A correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* speaks of the terrible carnage of the late Taeping rebellion. One district is described which yielded 90,000 chests of tea per annum before the war, and is now a desert waste. A belt of land 400 miles long by 200 miles wide is literally without an inhabitant. The writer says:

"The distinguished China traveller and savant, Dr. McGowan, estimates the loss of life by the Taeping war at about 25,000,000 souls; but intelligent Chinese that I have conversed with say that full 100,000,000 were killed, or perished from starvation. There was not much to choose on either side. Whether Imperial or Taeping, the victorious party put men, women, and children to the sword. The Grand Canal used to be choked up with dead bodies, and I have seen even the swift-flowing Yangtze crimson with the blood of all ages, sexes, and conditions in life."

The hurricane on the Gulf was the most terrible in the memory of man on this frontier. A perpetual bombardment for a year could hardly have done as much damage as happened from this one night's storm. Twenty-six persons were killed at Matamoras, and ten were killed and one wounded at Brownsville. At Brazos, so far as is known, twelve persons perished. The schooners Ella and Kedash were blown high ashore. Only two houses were left standing at Clarksville, and none at Bagdad. The loss of life in the latter place is not known. Ninety of the inhabitants escaped by going on board of a vessel which rode out the storm. The rest have perished.

DISTRESS ON EDISTO ISLAND.—The distress and destitution among the negroes on Edisto Island is so great that they are leaving the island and crossing to the main land by hundreds in search of employment. We learn that a large rice planter, a few days ago, employed thirty able-bodied men at thirty cents per day, and they find themselves, and received one hundred additional applications from other able-bodied negroes willing to work on the same terms, but whom he was unable to employ.—*Charleston Mercury.*

A Proclamation.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, JONATHAN WORTH, GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, By Act of Assembly, "the Governor is directed to set apart a day, in every year, and by proclamation give notice thereof, as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving to Almighty God, for past blessings, and of supplication for his continued kindness over us, as a State and as a nation":

Now THEREFORE, I, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor, as aforesaid, do issue this, my proclamation, appointing and setting apart Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November, instant, as such day, and do most earnestly recommend that it be observed accordingly by all the good people of the State.

In testimony whereof, His Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH, our
{L. S.} Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief, has heretofore set his hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this, the fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and in the ninety-second year of American Independence.

JONATHAN WORTH.

By the Governor:
WM. H. BAGLEY, Private Secretary.

DIED,

WILLIAM MURPHY, a merchant of Salisbury, on the evening of Tuesday, 29th of October.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,
Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., Nov. 8, 1867.

Bacon, 18 cts. cash, 20 cents trade, scarce.
Beeswax, 30 cents.
Beef, 7 for fore and 8 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb, scarce.
Coffee. 25 @ 30 cts., according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $1 30 by the bale of fifty bunches; $2 00 single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings. 15 cts, by the bale of 800 yards; 18 cts single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens, 12 @ 15 cents.
CORN, old, 90 cts. cash @ $1 00 trade.—New Corn 75.
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Eggs, 10 cents per dozen.
Flaxseed, $1 75 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, Dull at $5 per 100 pounds.
Feathers 40 cents. "
FRUIT, Dried Apples 4 to 5 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 8 @ 15 cts.
" *Peaches*, unp'l'd halves, 6 to 6½
" " " quarters 5 cts.
" *Blackberries*, 6 to 9 cts.
" *Cherries*, 25 cents.
" *Plums*, 15@20 cts.
" *Damsons*, 15 cts.
Hay, 40 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron, Bar, 7, Castings, 12½ per lb.
Lard, 20 cents.
Leather, Sole, 40 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 10 cents per lb; 9½ by the keg.
Oats, 50 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, 75 cents per bushel.
Powder, 20 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, 50 cents per bushel.
Rice, 20 cents per lb.
Rye, $1 00 per bushel.
Sugar, brown 16½ a 20; clarif'd 18½ cents per lb.
Crushed 22½; pulverized, 22½. "
Rags, 3 to 4 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $4 00 per Sack.
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 50 to $1 75.

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weight. Wheat, 60lbs is considered a legal bushel: Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56lbs; Oats 32lbs for Spring, and 36lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56lbs; Clover seed 64lbs.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Pamlico District of North Carolina. } In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of
JOSEPH HILDESHEIMER, Bankrupt.

To whom it may concern:

THE undersigned, Robert M. Sloan, Jr., hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Joseph Hildesheimer, of Greensboro, in the County of Guilford, in said District; and who was, to wit: on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1867, adjudged Bankrupt, upon the petition of himself, by Thomas J. Keogh, Register in Bankruptcy for said District.

Dated at Greensboro, the 31st day of October, A. D. 1867. R. M. SLOAN, JR.
November 8, 1867. 12-3t

WANTED

TO barter for a lot of good Pine Shingles.
E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 30, 1867. 11-tf.

Internal Revenue.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have received the August and September lists, and will attend at the following times and places for collecting the tax due thereon:

At Winston, November 8, 1867.
At Dobson, " 11th and 12th, 1867.
At Danbury, " 18th, 1867.

Delinquent tax-payers are again notified that a further delay on their part will incur additional cost.

JOB WORTH,
Dep. Col., 5th Dist. N. C.
Oct. 29, 1867. 11-3t

Real Estate For Sale.

ON Wednesday, November 20th, I will offer for sale, at the late residence of Wm. P. Winkler, dec'd, in Salem, the Plantation and Improvements belonging to the estate of the said deceased, situated about 1½ miles from Salem, adjoining the lands of E. A. Vogler and J. G. Sides, (known as the Waterson tract,) containing

120 ACRES, MORE OR LESS,

Embracing about 20 acres of Woodland, a fine Meadow of about 8 acres, and a young Orchard of choice fruit.

The improvements consist of a tolerable good Dwelling, Stable and Crib.

There will also be sold at the same time, some Hay, Corn, Wheat and Oats, and the interest of said deceased in a Meadow lying between the Salem mill race and the creek, on the road leading to Mr. Emanuel Reich.

Conditions made known on day of sale.

C. A. WINKLER, Executor.
Salem, Nov. 1, 1867. 11-3t

HO! YES!

LAST, BUT NOT LEAST, COMES THE FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF GOODS

FOR

J. L. FULKERSON.

Just purchased in New York and Philadelphia

Since the Decline in Prices.

A handsome assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Selected by himself. with great care, and with a view to suit all classes.

If you want to supply yourselves with cheap and good material for the winter, by all means call at

J. L. Fulkerson's Store,

Where you will be waited on as cleverly as at any other place, and where Goods can be sold cheaper than any where else.

Be sure to call and we will show you our

FRESH ARRIVALS.

You shall see what nice Calicoes we have.
You will be pleased with our Delaines.
Our Opera Flannels and Cloakings; our Shawls and Nubias,
our Balmorals, Ladies'
Vests, Muslins,
Drills, Ticks,
&c. &c.,
Are all calculated to attract.

You will look at our Photograph Albums—you'll buy some of these, because they are so pretty and socheap; and our

DRESS GOODS

Will charm the money out of your purses; you will go home highly gratified, and we shall be very happy to have profited by your visit.

Without enumerating items more particularly, we would only add that in the departments of

Hardware, Groceries, Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Will be found sufficient variety.

Hats for Men and Boys, and Shoes for all.

In short, we expect to furnish everything that is usually called for in this market

---

The undersigned, having undertaken to conduct the business for Mr. Fulkerson, respectfully solicit the continued patronage of his friends and acquaintances; and by close attention to customers, and by selling goods at short profits, hope to receive still more encouragement from the public.

We would in particular ask our friends in the country to remember that at

J. L. Fulkerson's Store

they may be sure to find something pretty and good and cheap; and that there they can trade off their Eggs and Butter, their Corn, and Rye, and Oats, and Wheat, and Fruit, and Feathers, and whatever else they may have to dispose of.

Be timely wise and give us a call.

J. A. LEINBACH,
J. T. LEINBACH.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES For the Pamlico District of North Carolina. } In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of MABEN HENSHAW, Bankrupt.

Pamlico District of North Carolina—ss:

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 30th day of October, 1867, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Pamlico District of North Carolina, against the estate of Maben Hinshaw, in the County of Randolph, in said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, on North Elm Street, Greensboro, N. C., before Thomas B. Keogh, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 27th day of November, A. D 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE,
U. S. Marshal for said District.

P. F. DUFFY, Deputy as Messenger.
Nov. 8, 11-2t

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, For the Pamlico District of North Carolina. } In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of JOHN W. FOSTER, Bankrupt.

Pamlico District of North Carolina —ss.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT ON the 29th day of October, 1867, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Pamlico District of North Carolina, against the estate of John W. Foster, of Oregon, in the County of Rockingham, in said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: That the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, on North Elm street, Greensboro, N. C., before Thomas B. Keogh, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 23d day of November, A. D, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M. DANIEL R. GOODLOE,
U. S. Marshal for said District.

P. F. DUFFY, *Deputy as Messenger.*
Nov. 1, 1867. 11-2t

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, For the Pamlico District of North Carolina. } In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of ALPHEUS L. LAMB, Bankrupt.

Pamlico District of North Carolina —ss.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT ON the 28th day of October, 1867, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Pamlico District of North Carolina, against the estate of Alpheus L. Lamb, of New Salem. in the county of Randolph, in said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, on North Elm street, Greensboro, N. C., before Thomas B. Keogh, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M. DANIEL R. GOODLOE,
U. S. Marshal for said Dtstrict.

P. F. DUFFY, *Deputy as Messenger.*
Nov. 1, 1867. 11-2t

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES For the Pamlico District of North Carolina. } In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of JOSEPH S. THOMPSON, Bankrupt.

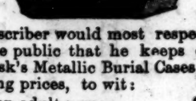
Pamlico District of North Carolina —ss

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT ON the 12th day of October, A. D. 1867, a warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States, for the Pamlico District of North Carolina, against the estate of Joseph S. Thompson, in the county of Alamance, in said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, on North Elm street, Greensboro, N. C., before Thomas P. Keogh, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE;
U. S. Marshal for said District,

P. F. DUFFY, *Deputy as Messenger.*
Oct 25, 1867. 10-2t

FISK'S PATENT Metallic Burial Cases.



THE subscriber would most respectfully inform the public that he keeps constantly on hand Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases for sale at the following prices, to wit:

For an adult person, - $100
Smaller sizes in proportion.

G. H. RENIGAR.
Winston, N. C., Oct. 11, 1867. 8-3m.

Zevely's Drug Store.

POST-OFFICE BUILDING.

—o—

THE Subscriber respectfully announces that he has in store a stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS,

which he is determined to sell at prices to suit the times.

Family Dye Colors.

FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, and other notions, usually found in a similar establishment, always on hand.

☞ Call at the Post-Office Building. ☜

A. T. ZEVELY.
August 16, 1867. 1-tf.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
LETTER WRITERS, & DREAM BOOKS,

ALL READY FOR THE FALL TRADE AT THE MAMMOTH STORE!

Tremendous Stock of NEW GOODS that have to be sold at "Short Profits."

My extensive Salesroom is again filled with a

NEW AND SPLENDID STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Goods

of all Grades and Descriptions.

I cannot begin to enumerate all the kinds of goods, or the extent of the stock. I am trying to have everytbing in my house that may be called for, so that when your neighbor asks you where you can find an article, you can answer,

"GO TO VOGLER'S LARGE STORE AND YOU WILL FIND IT."

And I shall trade in all and every kind of barter, so that if any one asks where to go with their produce to obtain the best price, the answer will also be

"GO TO VOGLER'S STORE!
HE ALWAYS PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICE."

All persons are invited to call, and no matter how small a purchase they may want to make, we will show them every attention, for we are *"after the Pennies as well as the Dollars."*

The Place for Country Merchants.

Having since opening my large House sold a good deal at wholesale, I have now prepared myself to sell to Country Merchants. *Buying largely I buy cheap,* and *shipping produce largely,* I can offer them goods at fair prices, and pay them liberal prices for their barter. A number of merchants deal thus with me, and find it mutually agreeable and profitable.

I have on hand a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Prints,	Shawls,
Alpachas,	Flannels,
Blankets,	Jeans,
Domestics,	De Laines,
Cloths & Cassimeres,	Merinos,
Balmoral Skirts,	Kerseys, &c.

A good assortment of Hats, from the cheapest Boys' and Mens' Wool Hats to the finest Fur. A large lot of Boots and Shoes, by the single pair, dozen or case.

Ready-made Clothing, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, Oils, Nails, Salt, &c., &c.

Cotton Yarns and Sheeting by the bale at Factory prices.

A Fine Lot of STOVES.

If you want a first rate COOK STOVE, and at a low price, look at mine; also an assortment of Nine Plate Stoves at reduced prices.

A variety of Ploughs, Corn Shellers, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Reapers and Mowers, Horse Power, Wheat Threshing and Cleaning Machines, &c. No. 1 Peruvian Guano, Soluble Pacific Guano, Baugh's Raw-bone Phosphate, &c. Best Anchor Bolting Cloths of all numbers for Millers. Fresh Clover and other Seeds, &c., &c.

I expect to deal largely in heavy produce, such as

IRON, SALT, MOLASSES, YARNS, SHEETING, &c.

BARTER.

I will be in the market and pay the highest prices for all kinds of **FUR**-RABBIT, OPOSSUM, RACCOON MINK, CAT, FOX, and OTTER SKINS.

DRIED FRUIT.

I have more orders for Dried Fruit of all kinds than I can fill, and consequently I will pay the very highest price for all kinds of fruit—Cash or Trade. If you have any to sell, be sure you don't dispose of them before trying me.

Every Variety of GRAIN, and BACON, BUTTER, FLAXSEED. FLOUR, LARD, BEESWAX, FEATHERS, RAGS, LUMBER, EGGS, &c., &c.

☞ Country Merchants needing Goods, can buy at advantageous prices, save a lot of travelling expenses, and pay produce at fair exchange.

☞ There's a great rush of folks to the MAMMOTH STORE, but there's room for more. Goods are selling fast, but plenty more on hand, and constantly arriving.

Very thankful for the unprecedented trade given me thus far, I ask a continuance of liberal patronage, promising to do well for my customers, and do all I can for the advancement and welfare of our section of country.

E. A. VOGLER,
SALEM, N. C.
Oct. 25th, 1867.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Political, Literary and Miscellaneous Newspaper.

Enlargement of the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Editions.

The NEW YORK TIMES has recently been enlarged to the size of the London *Times*, and is now one of the largest and cheapest newspapers in the world. Each number contains eight pages of seven long columns each, making *fifty six* columns in all. It is always printed on good paper and in clear type—making it the handsomest and most legible Newspaper in the United States.

The TIMES aims, first of all, to give the earliest and most reliable NEWS from all sections of the United States and from all parts of the world. Its CORRESPONDENCE, Foreign and Domestic, in variety, fullness and literary interest and ability, is not surpassed by that of any other journal. In the Southern States especially, from which it has been so difficult to obtain reliable information, the TIMES has a large number of able, intelligent and candid correspondents whose reports or incidents, and opinions are of great interest and value; and from every Capital in Europe it receives early and reliable intelligence.

In its EDITORIAL Department the TIMES seeks to criticise passing events of every kind with candor, intelligence and a paramount regard for the best interests of the community. It avoids always appeals to mere passion, and aims to direct and convince the judgment rather than appeal to mere prejudice. In politics it maintains the fundamental principles of the Union Party—seeking the Restoration of Peace and Union upon the basis of Equal Rights and universal justice, and urging always and everywhere the elevation and improvement of all classes of the community, In dealing with the South it will insist upon a just and considerate policy—demanding full and steady obedience to the Constitution and laws of the Union, ample protection for the enfranchised slaves in all their rights of life, liberty and property—the development of the material resources of the Country, and the general advancement of the people in education, morality and religion. All topics, in all departments, foreign and domestic, will receive in the TIMES full and careful discussion.

In LITERARY criticism and intelligence, the TIMES will be especially full and complete. Elaborate and extended Reviews will be made of new works that may deserve them, and no pains will be spared to make this department more than ever satisfactory.

The AGRICULTURAL, COMMERCIAL and FINANCIAL Reports of the TIMES will be prepared with quite as much care, and will be in every respect at least as full and satisfactory as those of any other paper.

Its Reports of CONGRESSIONAL and LEGISLATIVE Proceedings, of Public Documents of value of all Kinds, of Proceedings in Courts, of public meetings, &c., &c., will be full and reliable.

No pains or expense will be spared to make the Times the most valuable, interesting and reliable newspaper in the United States. It has a very large corps of able and experienced writers in every department, and will add to their number both at home and abroad, as circumstances may require.

The following are the prices of the several editions, payable in all cases in advance:

The DAILY TIMES, per annum.....$10
The DAILY TIMES, (Sunday Edition included).....$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies one year.....$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....$2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies one year.$8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies one year.$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in check or Post Office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.
Times Office, New York.
Oct. 25, 1867 10-3t

J. G. VEACH'S MAIL AND EXPRESS LINE--Daily.

SCHEDULE FROM HIGH POINT TO SALEM.

Leaves High Point at 4½ o'clock, A. M.
Arrives at Salem at 8½ o'clock, A. M.
Leaves Salem at 3½ o'clock, P. M.
Arrives at High Point at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

☞ The Reidsville Express runs in connection with this line three times per week—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

☞ Passengers will find this line well stocked with good Stages, fine Horses, careful and accommodating Drivers, and no pains will be spared to make all who travel on this line comfortable.

☞ Special attention will be given to all *Express* matter sent to my care.

J. G. VEACH.
July 25th, 1867. 25-3m

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1867.

Elizabeth Luper vs Martha Doss, et.al., heirs at law of James Luper, dec'd } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Martha Doss, Mary Hauser, Franklin Engle and wife Martha, and James Luper, defendants in this case, all reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants of the filing of the petition in this case, and commanding them to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered as to them, and the case set for hearing, and the prayer of the petitioner granted.

Witness N. S. COOK, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Winston, the first Monday of September, 1867. N. S. COOK, *C. C. C.*
Oct. 25. 1867. 9..6w..(pr.fee.$8)

TAILORING!

HENRY HUGHES,
SALEM, N. C.

I AM prepared to do all kinds of Work in my line, such as

CUTTING, MAKING, REPAIRING AND CLEANING,

at short notice and at low prices.

Those who entrust work to me are guaranteed satisfaction in work and price.

I return my sincere thanks to my old customers for past favors, and hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ We wish it distinctly understood that we will work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Salem, Oct 1,8 1867. 9-tf.

GIRLS WANTED!

SIX WHITE GIRLS are wanted as servants in a public Institution of this State, who will be paid good wages.

For further information apply soon to

AUGUSTUS FOGLE,
at Salem Female Academy.
Oct. 11, 1867. 8.3t.pd.

"A Depository of Fashion, Pleasure and Instruction."

HARPER'S BAZAR.

THE Publisher will commence, on November 1st, the issue of HARPER'S BAZAR, a Weekly Illustrated Family Journal, devoted to Fashion and Home Literature. Their aim is twofold: to supply the existing need of a Weekly Fashion Newspaper, and to combine therewith a first-class literary journal, which will be indispensable to every household.

Arrangements have been made at an immense cost, with the most celebrated of the Fashion Papers of Europe, especially with the famous *Bazar* of Berlin, which supplies the fashions to the leading journals of Paris, to furnish the same to them in advance, so that henceforth the fashions will appear in Harper's Bazar simultaneously with their publication in Paris and Berlin—an advantage enjoyed by no other journal in the country.

The patrons of Harper's Bazar will receive every fortnight large pattern-plates, containing from forty to fifty full-sized patterns of ladies', misses', and children's bonnets, cloaks, dresses, under-clothing, and other articles, accompanied with the necessary descriptions and directions, and occasionally an elegant Colored Fashion Plate of the size of Harper's Weekly.

Harper's Bazar will contain 16 folio pages of the size of Harper's Weekly, printed on superfine calendered paper, and will be published weekly.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.
1868.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the *Magazine, Weekly,* and *Bazar* promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getttng up Clubs will be supplied with a show-bill on application.

The postage on Harper's Bazar is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's* post-office.

Terms:

HARPER'S BAZAR, one year - - - $4 00

An extra copy of either the *Magazine, Weekly* or *Bazar* will be supplied gratis for every club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York.
Nov. 8, 1867.

"Unquestionably the best Sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Critical Notices of the Press.

The most popular Monthly in the world.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of enlogy to the high tone and varied excellence of *Harper's Monthly*—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood-cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—THURBER'S *Guide to American Literature, London.*

We can account for its success only by the simple fact that it meets precisely the popular taste, furnishing a variety of pleasing and instructive reading for all.—*Zion's Herald, Boston.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.
1868.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing, by which they can supply the *Magazine, Weekly,* and *Bazar* promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the *Subscriber's* post-office.

Terms:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year $4 00

An extra copy of either the *Magazine, Weekly* or *Bazar* will be supplied gratis for every club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set, now comprising Thirty-five Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York.
Nov. 8. 1867.

THE RALEIGH REGISTER,

Semi-Weekly and Weekly.

RALEIGH, N. C.

A Family and Political Newspaper.

IN politics the Register is a firm, manly, reliable and consistent Union Republican Newspaper.

It contains the Latest News, Latest Market Reports, Political Intelligence, Domestic Receipts, Hints on Agriculture, Horticulture, Stock Raising, Internal Revenue Decisions, General Orders, and a large amount of useful and miscellaneous reading.

Call at our office whilst in Raleigh, at the Register building, opposite the Yarborough House.

Terms:

Daily, Single copy per annum	$8 00
Semi-weekly, Single copy per annum	4 00
Weekly, " " "	3 00
" to clubs of five at the rate of	2 50
" ten or more, rate of	2 00

☞ Send for specimen copies.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE, Editor.
HELPER & CHAPIN, Proprietors,
Nov. 8, 1867.

THE MORNING STAR.

Published Daily, except Sunday.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

BY WM. H. BERNARD.
No. 3 South Water St.

The Cheapest Daily Newspaper in North or South Carolina.

THE Star contains the Latest Telegraphic Dispatches, Local News, Reports of Markets, and general intelligence.

Terms of Subscription:

Mailed to subscribers at $2.50 for Six Months
1 25 for Three Months.

Advertising rates lower than those of any Daily Newspaper in either of the Carolinas!

WM. H. BERNARD, Proprietor,
Nov. 8, 1867. Wilmington, N. C.

THE PSALMIST,
A POCKET EDITION,
AT REDUCED

NEW GOODS!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

ORDERS promptly attended to and **GOODS** selected with especial care.

OUR TERMS are strictly **CASH** OR **BARTER.**

AN ENTIRELY NEW

Well Selected and Magnificent

STOCK OF GOODS

At F. Fries' Old & Well-known Stand.

R. L. PATTERSON. H. W. FRIES.

PATTERSON & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS,

CLOTHING,

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,

CROCKERYWARE,

Leather, Iron, Salt,

STOVES, &c.

ALSO

FRIES'

Celebrated Woolen Goods and Yarns,

AND AGENTS

For sale of Cedar Falls Sheeting.

Beg leave to inform the public that they have just opened a large and attractive

Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Bought exclusively for Cash by one of the oldest and best merchants in North Carolina. We expect to sell these Goods at as low figures as any other Mercantile Establishment can afford similar wares to their customers; in fact, we do not intend to b eundersold; and as all our Goods have been purchased entirely for **CASH**, and will hereafter be purchased in the same way, we think we can offer greater bargains to our customers than other merchants who buy the whole or even a part of their Stock on credit.

Having selected honest, attentive and polite Clerks, we hope to give entire satisfaction to all who may be pleased to call upon us. Although engaged in a new business, yet both of us are well known to the citizens of this and adjoining Counties, and we flatter ourselves that our dealings with the public heretofore, entitle us to its confidence, and we shall endeavor by strict attention to business, fair and liberal dealing to merit a continuance of that confidence, and to win that encouragement and good will which has been so cheerfully extended us in other pursuits.

☞ *Give us a Call before purchasing elsewhere.*

OUR ONLY TERMS ARE

CASH OR BARTER.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

AT THE OLD STAND OF F. FRIES.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem N. C., Oct. 25th, 1867.

P. S.—We have a convenient Wagon Yard attached to our Store, for the accommodation of our customers, where Horses and Vehicles can be left in perfect safety. P. & Co.

☞ "Competition is the life of trade," therefore encourage the New Store. ☜

WANTED—Beeswax, Feathers, Flaxseed, Dried Fruits, &c. &c.

Wheat, Corn, Rye, Bacon, Flour, &c. taken in exchange for Goods.

POETRY.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

The Spring at the Foot of the Hill.

There's a dear, sweet spot 'way down in the past,
To which my heart ever turns with a sigh,
And my tears fall fast as leaves in the blast,
When the winds of autumn are hurrying by,
'Tis the happy place where I drank my fill
And cooled my burning thirst with joy,
From the gushing spring at the foot of the hill,
Where I drank when I was a boy.

In the old stone house standing high above,
With its honest front and open door,
Dwelt the dearest friends of my boyhood's love
In the gay and the happy times of yore.
On their love and their friendship musing still,
I dream with sweet but saddened joy,
Of the gushing spring at the foot of the hill,
Where I drank when I was a boy.

I look around me and the friends are gone,
Who played with me there in my boyhood's time,
And still through this world I am wandering on—
Now dreaming a dream and now muttering a rhyme,
But up through the mist of memory still,
Like music heard from the land of joy,
Comes the gushing spring at the foot of the hill,
Where I drank when I was a boy.

In the valley below, where the maple shade
Grows dark on the mound of her early grave
Lies sleeping forever a gentle maid,
Who was lovely as God to earth e'er gave.
And the stream flows on in its music still
As it comes with a hymn of joy,
From the gushing spring at the foot of the hill,
Where I drank when I was a boy.

Read an Hour a Day.

An English paper tells of a lad who at fourteen, was apprenticed to a soap boiler. One of his resolutions was to read an hour a day, or at least at that rate, and he had an old silver watch, left him by his uncle, which he timed his reading by. He stayed seven years with his master, and said when he was twenty-one he knew as much as the young squire did. Now, let us see how much time he had read, in seven years, at the rate of an hour each day: It would be 2,555 hours, which, at the rate of eight reading hours per day, would be equal to three hundred and ten days, equal to forty-five weeks, equal to twelve months—nearly a year's reading. That time spent in treasuring up useful knowledge would pile a very large store. Surely it is worth trying for. Try what you can. Begin now. In after years you will look back upon the task as the most pleasing and profitable you ever performed.

Language of the Church Bells.—A Boston paper relates the following:

Col. R. spent the winter in Lexington, Ky. A friend of his went out to visit him. "Come on Sunday," says the Colonel, "I want you to hearken to our church bells here. There's four of them, each of 'em sounds out its own denominational call.

"There's the Episcopal. That is a heavy deep-toned, sounding bell. Now you see if that don't ring out—Postolic succession! Postolic succession!

"Then the old Presbyterian—that's most deep sounding, and that says—Eternal damnation! Eternal damnation!

"The Baptist is a quicker—a sharp snappy bell—and that says—rapid: Come up and be dipped! Come up and be dipped!

"But the Methodist—that's a crowner; it talks right out: Room—for—all! Room for all! Room—for all!"

World's Population.—It has been very variously estimated by eminent writers—Busching in 1787 at 1,000,000,000; by Fabri and Stein, in 1800 at 900,000,000; by Stein and Horschelman, in 1833 at 872,000,000; by Dieterici, in 1858 at 1,288,000,000; and by Kolb, in 1865 at 1,220,000,000. Dr. Behm estimates it now at 1,350,000,000, thus distributed: Europe, 285,000,000; Asia, 788,000,000; Australia and Polynesia 3,860,000; Africa, 188,000,000; and America, 74,500,000. At the same time he acknowledges that it is impossible to arrive at anything more than an approximate notion of the population in Asia and Africa, there being no census or other accurate means of ascertaining the number of inhabitants in those countries.

Cleansing Wool of Gummy Matter.—The Maine *Farmer* gives the following:

"Take one pound of saleratus for twelve pounds of wool, dissolve in water not quite boiling hot, then put in the wool and stir occasionally for one hour; take it out and squeeze it thoroughly, or what is better, run through a clothes wringer, rinse in cold water and spread on grass ground to dry. This process will remove all gum and dirt from any kind of wool, and make it much better for costom work.

The Blind Staggers.—The *Christian Sun*, of Suffolk, says:

The staggers is still prevailing among the horses in this section. An observant gentleman says that 165 horses have died of the disease in Nansemond county. Estimating each horse at $125, which, perhaps, would be rather low, the loss to the citizens of the county has been $10,625.

These losses, with others which have preceded them, fall with crushing weight upon our people.

The total number registered in South Carolina is estimated to be 125,000, of which 45,000 are whites, and 80,000 are blacks. In North Carolina, the total number is estimated 174,717, the proportion in this State being three whites to one black.

A woman in France has sold her hair fifteen times since her childhood. It grows twelve inches every year, and has yielded a profit to her of two thousand francs.

A pine lumber raft from the Wisconsin pineries floated down the Mississippi the other day covering three acres of surface.

A rattlesnake with forty-two rattles was killed at Winnebago, fowa, last week.

The German population of New York city is nearly 200,000

Cattle are guillotined in France instead of stunned and stabbed.

A new panel of 26 white jurors has been drawn to try Surratt.

One-third of the people of France are unable to read or write.

Fourteen thousand tons of coal are consumed in London, on an average, every day.

OFFICIAL.

ELECTION ORDER.

Headquarters 2d Military District,
Charleston, S. C., Oct. 18, 1867.

General Orders,
No. 101.

By the terms of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, 1867, and of the Acts of March 23d, and July 19th, 1867, supplementary thereto,—it is made the duty of the Commanding General of this Military District to cause a registration to be made of the male inhabitants of the State of North Carolina, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards and qualified by the terms of said Acts to vote, and after such registration is complete, to order an election to be held at which the registered voters of said State shall vote for or against a Convention, for the purpose of establishing a Constitution and civil government for the said State, loyal to the Union, and for delegates to said Convention,—and to give at least thirty days' notice of the time and place at which said election shall be held; and the said registration having been completed in the State of North Carolina. It is ordered:

First. That an election be held in the State of North Carolina, commencing on Tuesday, the 19th day of November, 1867, and ending on Wednesday, the 20th day of November, 1867, at which all registered voters of said State may vote "For a Convention," or "Against a Convention," and for delegates to constitute the Convention—in case a majority of the votes given on that question, shall be for a Convention, and in case a majority of the registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such Convention.

Second. It shall be the duty of the Boards of Registration in North Carolina, commencing fourteen days prior to the election herein ordered, and giving reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of five days the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list; and such person shall not be entitled to vote. The Boards of Registration shall also—during the same period, add to such registers the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said Acts—who have not already been registered.

Third. In deciding who are to be stricken from or added to the registration lists, the Boards will be guided by the law of March 2d, 1867, and the laws supplementary thereto, and their attention is specially directed to the Supplementary Act of July 19th, 1867.

Fourth. The said election will be held in each County or District at such places as may hereafter be designated, under the superintendence of the Boards of Registration as provided by law, and in accordance with instructions hereafter to be given to said Boards in conformity with the Acts of Congress and as far as may be with the laws of North Carolina.

Fifth. All judges and clerks employed in conducting said election, shall, before commencing to hold the same, be sworn to the faithful performance of their duties, and shall also take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

Sixth. The polls shall be opened at such voting places at eight o'clock in the forenoon, and closed at four o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and shall be kept open during these hours without intermission or adjournment.

Seventh. No member of the Board of Registration, who is a candidate for election as a delegate to the Convention, shall serve as a judge of the election in any County or District which he seeks to represent.

Eighth. The Sheriff and otherpeace officers of each County are required to be present during the whole time that the polls are kept open, and until the election is completed; and will be made responsible that there shall be made no interference with judges of elections, or other interruption of good order. If there should be more than one polling place in any County, the Sheriff of the County is empowered and directed to make such assignments of his deputies, and other peace officers, to the other polling places, as may, in his judgment, best subserve the purposes of quiet and order; and he is further required to report these arrangements in advance to the Commander of the Military Post in which his county is situated.

Ninth. Violence, or threats of violence, or of discharge from employment, or other oppressive means to prevent any person from registering, or exercising his right of voting, is positively prohibited, and any such attempts will be reported by the registrars or judges of elections to the Post Commander, and will cause the arrest and trial of the offenders by military authority.

Tenth. All bar-rooms, saloons, and other places for the sale of liquors by retail, will be closed from 6 o'clock in the evening of the 18th of November, until 6 o'clock of the morning of the 21st of November, 1867, and during this time the sale of all intoxicating liquors at or near any polling place is prohibited. The police officers of cities and towns, and the Sheriffs and other peace officers of Counties, will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of this prohibition, and will promptly arrest and hold for trial all persons who may transgress it.

Eleventh. Military interference with elections "unless it shall be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls" is prohibited by the Act of Congress approved February 25th, 1865, and no soldiers will be allowed to appear at any polling place, unless as citizens of the State they are qualified and are registered as voters, and then only for the purpose of voting; but the Commanders of Posts, will keep their troops well in hand on the days of election, and will be prepared to act promptly if the civil authorities are unable to preserve the peace.

Twelfth. The returns required by law to be made to the Commander of the District of the results of this election, will be rendered by the Boards of Registration of the several registration precincts through the Commanders of the Military posts in which their precincts are situated, and in accordance with the detailed instructions hereafter to be given.

Thirteenth. The number of delegates to the Convention is determined by law, and is the number of members of the most numerous branch of the Legislature for the year eighteen hundred and sixty, and this number—one hundred and twenty—is apportioned to the representative Districts of the State in the ratio of registered voters as follows:

Counties of Burke and McDowell (together)	Two (2) Delegates.
Counties of Rutherford and Polk (together)	Two (2) Delegates.
Counties of Yancey and Mitchell (together)	One (1) Delegate.
Counties of Madison, Buncombe, Henderson and Transylvania (together)	Three (3) Delegates.
Counties of Haywood and Jackson (together)	One (1) Delegate.
Counties of Macon, Clay and Cherokee (together)	Two (2) Delegates.
Counties of Alleghany, Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin (together)	Four (4) Delegates.
Counties of Caldwell, Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander (together)	Five (5) Delegates.
Counties of Davie and Rowan (together)	Three (3) Delegates.
County of Cleveland	One (1) Delegate.
County of Catawba	One (1) Delegate.
County of Lincoln	One (1) Delegate.
County of Gaston	One (1) Delegate.
County of Mecklenburg	Two (2) Delegates.
County of Union	One (1) Delegate.
County of Cabarrus	One (1) Delegate.
County of Stanley	One (1) Delegate.
County of Anson	Two (2) Delegate.
County of Stokes	One (1) Delegate.
County of Forsythe	One (1) Delegate.
County of Davidson	Two (2) Delegates.
County of Randolph	Two (2) Delegates.
County of Guilford	Two (2) Delegates.
County of Rockingham	Two (2) Delegates.
County of Caswell	Two (2) Delegates.
County of Alamance	One (1) Delegate.
County of Person	One (1) Delegate.
County of Orange	Two (2) Delegates.
County of Chatham	Two (2) Delegates.
County of Wake	Four (4) Delegates.
County of Granville	Three (3) Delegates.
County of Warren	Two (2) Delegates.
County of Franklin	Two (2) Delegates.
County of Cumberland	Two (2) Delegates.
County of Harnett	One (1) Delegate.
County of Moore	One (1) Delegate.
County of Montgomery	One (1) Delegate.
County of Richmond	One (1) Delegate.
County of Wayne	Two (2) Delegates.
County of Johnston	Two (2) Delegates.
County of Greene	One (1) Delegate.
County of Wilson	One (1) Delegate.
County of Nash	One Delegate.
County of Halifax	Three (3) Delegates.
County of Northampton	Two (2) Delegates.
County of Edgecombe	Three (3) Delegates.
County of Lenoir	One (1) Delegate.
County of Brunswick	One (1) Delegate.
County of Columbus	One (1) Delegate.
County of Robeson	Two 2 do
County of Bladen	Two 2 do
County of New Hanover	Three 3 do
County of Duplin	Two 2 do
County of Sampson	Two 2 do
Counties of Tyrrell and Washington (together)	One 1 Delegate.
County of Martin	One 1 do
County of Bertie	Two 2 do
County of Hertford	One 1 do
County of Gates	One 1 do
County of Chowan	One 1 do
County of Perquimans	One 1 do
Counties of Pasquotank and Camden (together)	Two 2 do
County of Currituck	One 1 do
County of Craven	Three 3 do
County of Onslow	One 1 do
County of Cartaret	One 1 do
County of Jones	One 1 do
County of Beaufort	Two 2 do
County of Pitt	Two 2 do
County of Hyde	One 1 do

By command of
B't Maj. Gen. Ed. R. S. Canby.
LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aide-de-Camp and A. A. A. Gen.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

District Court of the United States, For the Pamlico District of North Carolina. } In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of
Maben Hinshaw, Bankrupt,

Pamlico District of North Carolina—ss:

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 30th day of October, 1867, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Pamlico District of North Carolina, against the estate of Maben Hinshaw, in the County of Randolph, in said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, on North Elm Street, Greensboro, N. C., before Thomas B. Keogh, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE,
U. S. Marshal for said District.
P. F. Duffy, Deputy as Messenger.
Nov. 1, 11-2t

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

District Court of the United States, For the Pamlico District of North Carolina. } In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of
James W. Rawley, Bankrupt,

Pamlico District of North Carolina—ss:

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 30th day of October, 1867, a warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States, for Pamlico District of North Carolina against the estate of James W. Rawley, of Ruffin, in the County of Rockingham, in said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, on North Elm street, Greensboro, N. C., before Thomas B. Keogh, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE,
U. S. Marshal for said District.
P. F. Duffy, Deputy as Messenger.
Nov. 1, 1867. 11-2t

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

District Court of the United States, Pamlico District of North Carolina. } In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of DAVID M. OSBORNE and HUGH L. GUERRANT, Bankrupts.

Pamlico District of North Carolina —ss.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT ON the 29th day of October, 1867, a warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Pamlico District of North Carolina, against the estates of David M. Osborne and Hugh L. Guerrant, of Ruffin Depot, in the County of Rockingham, in said District, who were adjudged bankrupts on their own petition: That the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; and that meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, on North Elm street, Greensboro, N. C., before Thomas B. Keogh, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M. DANIEL R. GOODLOE.
U. S. Marshal for said District.
P. F. Duffy, *Deputy as Messenger.*
Nov. 1, 1867. 11-2t

Society for Protection of Property.

Owing to recent heavy expenses, a tax of fifty cents on each member has been assessed. All those who have not yet paid the same, are hereby earnestly requested to pay to the Treasurer, Mr. J. G. Sides, on or before the next regular meeting, which will be held at the Commissioner's Hall, in Salem, on Saturday before December Court, when it is hoped all the members will be present, as business of importance is to be transacted,—having reference to a change in the Constitution, relative to the time and place of future meetings of the Society.

CHAS. BRIETZ, *Clerk.*
Salem, August, 31st, 1867. 3m.

NEW LOT OF BOOKS.

PAPERS, &c.,

embracing

Commercial & French Note, Pocket Post & Flat Wove Letter, Counting House, Cannon Journal, Legal Cap, Bill Paper, &c., &c.

Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetic, and Keys.
Mitchell's Old and New School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons, Primary and Intermediate.
History of the United States, Davenport's and Quackenbos'; Robbins' Outlines.
Readers:—North Carolina and McGuffey's.
Bullion's English Grammar.
Dictionaries:—Webster's School, Counting House and Unabridged, Worcesters' School.
Comstock's Philosophy,
Botany, Geology, and Chemistry.
Methodist, Lutheran, Baptist and Moravian HYMN BOOKS,
BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS,
Speakers, Book of Dialogues, Song Books, Toy Books, &c., &c.
Ten Cent Novels, a large and varied lot.

BLANK BOOKS,

Copy Books, Exercise Books, Comp. Books, &c.
Memorandum and Pass Books,
—ALSO—
Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills, Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios, Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge, Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips, Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders, Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates German Colors, &c., &c.

For sale by L. V. BLUM.
Sept. 20, 1867.

JUST RECEIVED

SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace,
Thompson's Seasons, Davenport's U. S. Hist.
A large lot of Superior **Lead Pencils**, and Superfine PASTELL COLORS, (*Red and Blue.*)
Drawing Paper and Bristol Boards, Blot. Pads,
L. V. BLUM.

The Ohio Corn Husker!

FOR SALE BY THE MERCHANTS IN SALEM AND WINSTON.
H. D. LOTT, General Southern Agent.

PRIME CLOVER SEED, KENTUCKY Blue Grass, English Lawn and other Grass Seed, for sale by
H. D. LOTT.
Salem, Sept 27, 1867. 1m.

J. B. HUNTER & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

AND

Produce Commission Merchants,

Corner High & Water Streets,

Portsmouth, Va

Will sell in the markets of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Liverpool, or London, Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Dried Fruit, and all marketable Produce.
Liberal advancements made on actual shipment, and personal attention paid to purchase of merchandize.
1-1y.

BLACKBERRIES, CHERRIES,

AND

Dried Fruit Generally,

I want to purchase **300 barrels** or **100,000 pounds** well dried Blackberries at 8 cents per pound, and **50 barrels** of seeded Cherries.
Also peeled and unpeeled Peaches, bright Apples, Plums, Pears, Whortleberries, &c.
E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 15, 1867. 1-tf

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION, 1867.

RIBBONS,

Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
BONNET, TRIMMING AND VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET SILKS, SATINS AND VELVETS,
Blonds, Netts, Crapes, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments,
STRAW BONNETS & LADIES' HATS,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,
SHAKER HOODS, &c.
237 and 239 BALTIMORE STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer the largest Stock to be found in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness, comprising the latest Parisian novelties.
Orders solicited and prompt attention given.
3-2m.

TOY BOOKS.

A GOOD assortment of the most popular Toy Books, plain and colored,
For sale by
L. V. BLUM.

FARINA AND CORN STARCH.
For sale by J. L. FULKERSON.
2-tf

TWO MONTHS FOR NOTHING—LOOK AT THIS OFFER.—We have received the *American Agriculturist* for October. We wish that all our friends could see this paper. We know of no way in which so large an amount of truly valuable, interesting and instructive reading matter could be given to a family at so small a price as the subscription to the *Agriculturist*. Each number contains 32 to 40 large quarto pages, and 30 to 50 fine engravings, many of them very costly and beautiful. Here, in this October number, we find in addition to the great amount of valuable information, hints, suggestions, etc., more than 30 engravings, several of which are among the most expensive ever found in an illustrated Journal. This number is of itself really worth a year's subscription. The cost of the *American Agriculturist* is only $1,50 for a year in advance, or four copies for $5. The publishers offer that valuable journal *free* for the remaing two months of this year to all *new* subscribers for 1868, (Vol. 27,) who send in their subscription *during this month of October*. We advise all our readers to secure it on these terms. It will be sure to benefit all fathers and mothers, and interest and instruct the children. Subscriptions should be sent to the publishers, Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, New York City.
Subscriptions received at the Post Office.—$1 50 per annum, free of postage.

SPEAR'S PATENT

FRUIT PRESERVING SOLUTION,

FOR the preservation of all kinds of FRUITS, VEGETABLES, JELLIES, WINES, CIDER, &c., &c., without sugar and without expensive sealing or air-tight jars.
One Bottle will preserve 128 pounds of Fruit, or 48 gallons of Wine or Cider.
CHEAP, HEALTHFUL AND EFFECTUAL.
For sale by A. T. ZEVELY
at the Drug Store, P. O. Building,
Salem, N. C., 1867. 4.tf.

Monocacy Bitters.

The best Tonic in the World!

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, &c., &c.
For sale by
J. L. FULKERSON.

FOR SALE.

A FINE DEVON BULL, TW years and four months old.
Applyt o
J. N. BLUM.
Salem, Oct. 9, 1867. 8-3t

Berkley, Millar & Co.

Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS

16 WEST MAIN STREET,
Next to Exchange National Bank, Norfolk, Va
L. Berkley. W. M. Millar. J. W. Grandy
1-1y. *Formerly of N. C.*

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CELEBRATED

FRENCH JONVAL TURBINE

WATER WHEEL.

THIS WHEEL, THE GREATEST INvention of the age, surpasses all other wheels in power, economy of water, and steadiness of run, simple in construction and a masterpiece of workmanship. It is not liable to get out order, and from its position in the flume is accessible at all times.
It is cheaper than any other Wheel (of same weight and finish) in market.
Send for circular.
Persons ordering these WHEELS can have them put up by most competent workmen at a small cost.
Address all orders to
E. H. CHESTERMAN,
Millwright and Engineer,
Richmond Va.,
Sole agent for Va. and N. C.
Aug. 30, 1867. 2-3m.

ANTI-MALARIAL BITTERS!

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!
NO PERSON NEED SUFFER FROM FEVER AND AGUE, AS THIS MEDICINE WILL GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND AN EFFECTUAL AND PERMANENT CURE!
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL DEALERS.
Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers,
D. T. EVERITT & CO.,
Post Office Building, Petersburg, Va.
FOR SALE AT LEVELY'S DRUG STORE, Salem, N. C. 4.tf.
September, 13, 1867.

AS A TONIC IT IS UNEQUALLED!

D. H. STARBUCK, SALEM, N. C. T. J. WILSON, WINSTON, N. C.

STARBUCK & WILSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

—AND—

SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,

WILL attend before the Register, and the District Courts of the United States, and carefully prosecute to their *final discharge*, all cases in Bankruptcy entrusted to them.
16-6m

Good Clover Seed

FOR SALE BY E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C. Sept. 13, 1867. 4.tf.

SALT AND MOLASSES.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Sept. 12, 1867. 4.tf.

THE People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
SALEM, N. C.,
BY L. V. BLUM,

Devoted to the Dissemination of the

LATEST NEWS,

SUCH AS

POLITICAL,
MORAL,
SCIENTIFIC,
AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE;

Always giving due attention to

THE VERY LATEST

LOCAL,
DOMESTIC,
AND FOREIGN NEWS.

The PRESS will also contain a page of choice miscellaneous reading, suitable for all ages and tastes. Carefully selected and instructive Tales and Stories will frequently grace its columns, and every exertion will be made to furnish the public with a *reliable* and entertaining newspaper

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Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

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L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

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L. V. BLUM, Proprietor.

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We have refitted our office with new material, which, with our stock of paper, large and small cards, &c., on hand, will enable us to give general satisfaction in our line of business.

We are, as heretofore, prepared to print

PAMPHLETS,
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HANDBILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
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BUSINESS CARDS,
COTTON LABELS,
TOBACCO LABELS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,
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Terms—CASH.
L. V. BLUM
Salem, N. C.